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The Fading U.S. Image Abroad

Japan

By William Chapman

TOKYO (WP) — In the 1950s, when Japan was just beginning its phenomenal economic progress, the American way of doing business was thought to be the best way. One of the concepts that Japanese entrepreneurs seized upon was "quality control."

Make the products uniformly superior, the Japanese learned in Cleveland and Detroit and Los Angeles, and the world will be your customer.

Now it is the Japanese who are recognized as experts in quality control, having added their own native touches to the process, and it's not uncommon to hear them putting down their former tutors.

"You hear a lot today about the shoddiness of American products, of American workmanship not being any too good," a foundation executive here says. "Particularly among the elite. They like to say that Americans have caught the 'British disease.'"

A lot of U.S. businessmen would dispute that contention, but its widespread circulation is evidence of a trend that could be called the de-Americanization of Japan. It is a slow and gradual process, coming from many sources — economic, military, cultural.

Less Dominant

The United States is still the dominant foreign influence in Japan in all those fields, but the degree of dominance is lessening. The United States is still No. 1, but no longer the only one.

American movies, popular music and slang are widely admired. But the preferred footwear for sports are Adidas and Puma. The most sought-after fashion labels are those of Pierre Cardin, Yves Saint Laurent, and Japan's own Hanayama Mori. Japanese travel tours still fly off to Honolulu and Los Angeles and New York, but the really fashionable places to have visited are France, Italy and Switzerland.

The point is that Japan, in the past decade or so, has found many models to follow, many markets to sell to, and its dependence on the United States is slackening in many ways.

It is less dependent on U.S. technology. Mitsubishi still sends bright young men to study at the Harvard Business School, but American business systems in general are no longer considered essential. Japanese companies that once used U.S. multinational firms to represent them around the world are now themselves multinationals.

"There was a time when our trading companies would have only one office overseas — in New York," recalls Masaya Miyoshi, director of the International Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce.

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West Germany

By Michael Geisler

BONN (WP) — Although the signs of America are still everywhere in West Germany these days — jeans shops, crime series on television, disco music and troops — the face of the postwar U.S. establishment here is changing and diminishing in both sharp and subtle ways.

The most dramatic change is that a remarkable number of U.S. civilians — businessmen and their families, retirees, students, and other private citizens — are going home, apparently in large part because the dollar has lost one-fourth of its value against the West German mark in the past two years.

Rough estimates by the U.S. Embassy here indicate the number of Americans living in West Germany and not associated with either military or government service dropped from almost 78,000 in 1977 to about 60,000 in 1978 — a decrease of more than 20 percent.

A more subtle change is that something the Germans call *Schadenfreude* — a kind of secret joy over the misfortune of someone you know — seems to be creeping into the attitudes of at least some West Germans toward the United States.

To an extraordinary degree, this attitude, wherever one finds it, is also linked with the decline in the value of the dollar, and with a loss of respect for U.S. economic management — a psychological change that belies the treatment of U.S. financial woes as purely an economic problem.

Dual Decline

The effect here of this dual decline ranges from the detection by some people of a new touch of German arrogance to the changes in U.S. business operations in Germany, as more U.S. businessmen leave and are replaced by Europeans in the management of U.S.-owned firms or subsidiaries.

The long-term impact is hard to judge. But interviews with many Americans who have lived or worked in West Germany for much of the postwar era suggest that the impact is likely to be important.

"The big change is the dollar," says Robert Lochner, head of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in West Berlin, "and the psychological effects are very much underestimated. Jokes about the dollar are always good for laughs at Rotary Club luncheons these days" — gatherings that in West German cities are now attended by far more German than American businessmen.

"It's not a hostile laughter, but rather a little bit condescending. It's a smug reaction, a combination of sympathy mixed with glee, particularly among some of the old ones who remember having to

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Bakhtiar Warns of Retaliation If Khomeini Seeks 'Holy War'

\$8 Billion Arms Order Is Canceled

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, Feb. 4 (WP) — The Iranian government has decided to cancel \$8 billion to \$10 billion worth of arms orders that the shah had placed with the United States, it was learned yesterday.

The cancellations, agreed to in talks between Iranian military leaders and a special Pentagon envoy that ended yesterday, will wipe out most of a \$12-billion arms package that, over the next four or five years, was to have turned Iran into one of the most powerful forces in the Gulf region.

Agreement also was reached to reduce drastically the number of U.S. military and Defense Department contract personnel in Iran, informed sources said.

Both a shortage of money and a reduced concept of Iran's international role are behind the cancellations.

Iran, hard hit by strikes that have curtailed its lucrative oil exports, is running so short of money that it soon may be unable to pay even its own military forces, according to a report in Washington by George C. Wilson of the Washington Post.

Possible Army Split

Pentagon officials acknowledged that Iran is having trouble meeting its payroll for its 500,000 troops. Mr. Wilson reported, and Carter administration officials expressed concern that this could cause the army, Iran's remaining functioning governmental institution, to break into rival camps.

The decision to cancel the purchases effectively shatters the dream of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who flew out of Iran on an indefinite vacation Jan. 16, of turning the country into a major military power.

Among the major orders being canceled are 160 General Dynamics F-16 fighter planes worth \$3.5 billion, seven Boeing AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control) (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A young balloon salesman displays his merchandise in front of a poster of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini at a fair in Tehran.

Executions Threatened By Premier

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 4 — Premier Shapur Bakhtiar warned today he would "answer a bullet with a bullet" if Moslem leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini calls for a holy war to seize power in Iran.

In various newspaper and radio interviews, Mr. Bakhtiar said he would tolerate an establishment by Ayatollah Khomeini of his "own little Vatican" of religious opposition to the government so long as it remains peaceful. But he warned he would arrest and execute anyone calling for the overthrow of the government by force.

Mr. Bakhtiar also said Khomeini supporters could continue to hold demonstrations in the capital if they were peaceful, and repeated his offer to meet the 78-year-old Shiite Moslem leader.

Both pro-government and anti-government demonstrations were held today but the crowds were much smaller than in past days and the demonstrations were without incident. The capital was quieter today than at any time since Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi fled the country Jan. 16.

In a gesture of support for the Bakhtiar government, the Supreme Army Military Command tersely denied that Ayatollah Khomeini had any contacts with Army generals, as the ayatollah had claimed.

Defections Sought

It is believed that Ayatollah Khomeini is counting heavily on an agreement with the Iranian Army and on defections from the Bakhtiar government. About 70 of the 282 members of the parliament's Majlis (lower house) have resigned, and Khomeini supporters say that if enough members quit, Mr. Bakhtiar's government will no longer have a legal basis to stay in power.

As if to reinforce that strategy, Tehran Mayor Javad Shahrestani approached Ayatollah Khomeini at a news conference yesterday, kissed his hand and said he was resigning from the "illegal" government.

Ayatollah Khomeini announced yesterday that a constitution for his planned Islamic republic has already been drafted and would be submitted to Iranians for approval at a referendum.

The surprise announcement apparently means that Ayatollah (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

For Mideast Peace

Egypt Said to Want New U.S. Initiative

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 4 (WP) — Egypt believes that a new summit conference with the United States and Israel is the only way to end the current stalemate in Middle East peace negotiations and wants President Carter to convene such a meeting soon, informed Egyptian sources said yesterday.

The turmoil in Iran makes a regional peace settlement more urgent, the Egyptians argue, and since there is no prospect of achieving an accord by other means, a summit will be necessary.

However, the State Department said last week that the United States would call a summit only if both Israel and Egypt were prepared to be flexible.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and top Egyptian officials have refrained from saying publicly that they want a new summit along the lines of the Camp David meeting, but they have broadly hinted at it and virtually ruled out any other

Bitter Sentiments

Well-placed Egyptian sources believe that there is no longer any hope that a peace treaty can be achieved without direct and forceful intervention by the United States.

The last time the negotiations reached this point, President Carter rescued them by summoning Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to Camp David.

While Egypt might accept an invitation from President Carter to send a ministerial-level delegation to the United States for new talks, Foreign Ministry officials are unenthusiastic about it. They say the experience of the Blair House negotiations by top cabinet ministers of Egypt and Israel under American guidance last autumn, shows that this format cannot break the impasse because the negotiators are subject to being overruled by their superiors at home. Both Egypt and Israel refused to uphold some agreements arrived at in those negotiations.

"That is why a summit is necessary," one high ranking Egyptian said. "We can't have another Blair House."

What the Egyptians say they want to do now is stop haggling over details and language and try for a breakthrough on the critical issue of the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, meaning the relationship between an Egypt-Israel peace treaty and the implementation of Palestinian self-rule in the occupied territories — the one real stumbling block since Camp David.

There can be a breakthrough only if Israel or Egypt retreats from what appear to be irreconcilably different approaches to the Palestinian question. Egyptian officials, including Mr. Sadat, insist that it cannot be they who yield, because the result would be a separate peace with Israel, which would only aggravate regional tensions.

The Egyptians were stung by Mr. Dayan's reported remarks that Egypt had backed off from signing a separate peace agreement because of the upheaval in Iran. The country's biggest newspaper, Al-Akhbar, said that Egypt has consistently refused to consider any peace agreement that does not provide at least a basis for settling the Palestinian question.

Far from deterring a peace agreement, Egyptian officials argue, the Iranian situation should provide an impetus to it. They say that it

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To Try to Revive 5-Party Coalition

Andreotti Asked to Form Cabinet

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 4 (NYT) — Premier Giulio Andreotti, who resigned last week after the Communists withdrew their support from his government, was asked yesterday by President Saragat to try to form a new government.

Mr. Andreotti told reporters outside the Quirinal, the presidential palace, that he would try to revive a five-party majority that had

As an estimated 6 million Italian work in "illegal" jobs, underground workers keep the economy running, Page 5.

ended his last government and which had included the Communists.

Mr. Andreotti's chances of success are not believed to be good. He faced with a deadlock that has repeated in recent weeks between the Christian Democratic Party and the Communists. The Communists, to withdraw their support for the Andreotti government on Wednesday, announced that they would remain in the parliamentary majority in exchange for full participation in a new government, with their own Cabinet ministers.

The leadership of the Christian Democrats has rejected this demand, offering to negotiate on issues of policy but not on Communist participation in the Cabinet.

Socialist Position

The situation was further complicated yesterday when the Socialist Party, the country's third largest, announced that it was not willing to back a Christian Democratic government that did not have the support of the Communists.

The solution must be found in

the framework of national unity," Bettino Craxi, the Socialist secretary, said in the party newspaper Avanti.

This eliminated, at least for now, the possibility of a Socialist-Christian Democratic coalition leaving the Communists in the opposition. Such a coalition had been advocated by some leading Christian Democrats. It would be numerically possible, as the two parties together control more than half the votes in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Garbage piled high on central London streets. A four-week-old truck drivers strike continued. Graffiti and crematorium workers agreed to return to work only if extra cash were paid for clearing the backlog of unburied bodies.

Department of Health sources said that hospitals throughout Britain were turning away volunteers to avoid retaliation by striking cleaners, porters, laundrymen and other manual workers. Some hospitals dismissed regular volunteer helpers at union insistence, the sources said. Most hospitals were only admitting emergency cases. Some were closed.

"Under no circumstances will my union allow volunteers (in hospitals) to be used as strikebreakers," said David Williams, general secretary of one union involved. "This would be taken as the signal for greater industrial action."

In all hospitals, solid lines were being pulled up. Nurses scrubbed wards on their free time and meals were served mainly by volunteers. The National Union of Public Employees said today it would step up its campaign against hospitals and

spoke openly of a "total breakdown" in hospital services.

The union set tomorrow as the deadline on deciding whether to call a national strike of sewage and water workers for later this week. Wildcat action in waterworks in one part of Britain has affected thousands.

Mr. Callaghan was bitterly attacked today on both sides of the political fence.

Callaghan Criticized by Labor, Conservatives

U.K. Hospitals, Fearing Reprisals, Bar Volunteers

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Hospitals turned away volunteer helpers today for fear of union reprisals and Prime Minister James Callaghan came under attack from both political sides for not ending Britain's wave of strikes.

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China Finishing Last Link of Pakistan Road

By William Borders

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (NYT) — In the frozen and forbidding mountains north of here, Chinese engineers are finishing the last stretch of one of the world's most remote highways, a long-sought link between Pakistan and China along the "Silk Route" used by traders caravans 2,000 years ago.

Cutting through the majestic Karakoram range in the western Himalayas, the 500-mile highway has taken 15 years to build, and has claimed the lives of at least 400 Pakistani and Chinese workers. With two dozen bridges and countless harrowing curves around breathtaking mountains, the road winds through terrain roamed by ibex, yak and snow leopards, culminating in the 15,000-foot Khunjerab Pass that leads into China's Sinkiang province.

"Just as the Great Wall of China was regarded as an extraordinary accomplishment in ancient times, the Karakoram Highway will be considered a wonder of the present age," Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's leader, said at a dedication ceremony last summer. "This achievement will also serve as an enduring beacon of light to Pakistani-Chinese friendship, to guide future generations."

China, which after a period of domestic preoccupation is again reaching out to old allies and cultivating new ones, gave another demonstration of its support for Pakistan last week. On a visit to Islamabad added at the end of a four-nation African tour, Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien reaffirmed

China's backing for Pakistan and stressed Peking's opposition to "foreign aggression and interference." The latter statement reflected Peking's hostility toward Moscow and Sino-Pakistani anxiety over the installation of a pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan.

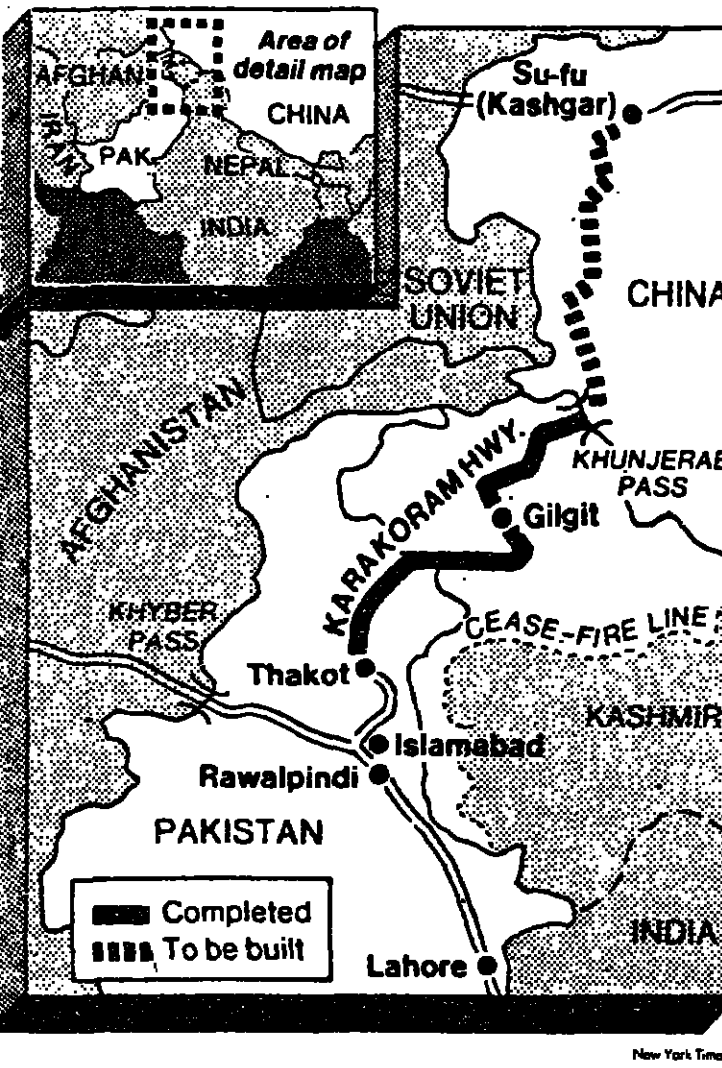
Indian Dismay

Pakistan's eastern neighbor, India, views the increased Pakistani-Chinese friendship with dismay. India has fought wars with both China and Pakistan in some of the same snowy reaches traversed by the highway. Although its relationships with both countries are significantly improved, Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who plans to visit Peking Feb. 12, has noted that the Karakoram route has "serious strategic implications for this region."

Implicitly conjuring up a picture of Chinese troops rumbling down the highway, he declared in Parliament, "I hope that these neighbors, with both of whom we are trying to normalize our relations, would see to it that this communication link is not used in a manner that runs counter to the search for good neighborliness and stability in this area."

For the Chinese, the highway provides a first land link with western Asia and the Arabian Sea, which could, of course, be of great international significance. How free a run the Chinese are permitted, however, depends upon the Pakistani government, and there is a general feeling in the capital that "the Pakistanis

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Tito Divorces 3d Wife, Remarries, Official Says

KUWAIT, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Yugoslav President Tito, 86, has divorced his third wife, to whom he was married 27 years, and married a 35-year-old opera singer, a Yugoslav official said today.

The official, who refused to be identified but who is accompanying a president on his four-nation tour of the Middle East, said that arbal Tito divorced his wife, Jovanka, "some time ago and married the opera singer." Belgrade officials would neither confirm nor deny the report.

President Tito's relationship with Yugoslav singer Gertrude Minutic has been rumored in diplomatic circles in Belgrade for several months. The Yugoslav official said the 86-year-old Tito was not making the Middle East trip because she preferred to stay at home.

The official defended Marshal Tito's decision to divorce and remarry but added, "We in Yugoslavia don't like to speak a lot about a president's marriage."

Marshal Tito's first wife, whom he married in 1918, died. He married again in 1939 but that marriage was dissolved. In 1952 he

married Jovanka Budisavljevic when she was 28 and he was 60.

Jovanka has not been seen in public since Jan. 1977. Communist Party sources said she had angered Marshal Tito by supporting several army officers of whom he disapproved.

Toward the end of last year, there were widespread rumors of a divorce. At the time, Yugoslav Foreign Ministry officials referred questions to Marshal Tito's statement concerning Jovanka in an interview with The New York Times last April.

"She is my wife. She remains my wife. She is living at my residence in Belgrade," he said in the interview.

Gertrude Minutic is reported to have appeared in a family New Year's party photograph. The picture shows Marshal Tito, his two sons and one of their wives sitting at a table at his island retreat in Brion. In the foreground is a young woman who is not identified.

Marshal Tito left Kuwait today for Iraq, the second stop on his tour. He also is scheduled to visit Syria and Jordan.

Polisario Rebels Said to Lose 200

RABAT, Morocco, Feb. 4 (AP)

— Polisario guerrillas in the former Spanish Sahara last week sustained more than 200 dead and dozens wounded in an attack on the southern Moroccan town of Tan-Tan, the Moroccan news agency reported last night.

Four Moroccan soldiers and 12 auxiliary troops were killed, the dispatch said, and 15 people were wounded during the battle, which the agency said took place between Monday and Wednesday and ended when the attackers fled. The agency's report could not be independently confirmed.

In an agreement reached in November, 1975, Spain turned the region over to Morocco and Mauritania. Algeria has backed the Polisario Front independence movement.



DOONESBURY

The strip "Doonesbury" by Garry Trudeau today joins the International Herald Tribune's comic-page lineup. Mr. Trudeau is the only comic-strip artist to have won a Pulitzer Prize for editorial cartooning.

Japan Undergoes 'De-Americanization'

(Continued from Page 1)
Japan's powerful Federation of Economic Organizations. "Now they are all over the world. Our banks used to have branches only in New York and London. Now they are all over the world, too."

Military Role

Much of the sporadic debate in Japan over rearmament in the past year has been prompted by an underlying assumption that the United States is not a trustworthy military ally as before. The U.S. failure in Vietnam and the withdrawal of ground forces from South Korea are cited as evidence that, despite its claims to the contrary, the United States does not want to be an Asian power any longer, and that Japan must fill the gap herself.

Yet it is too strong to say that the de-Americanization flows from distrust or hostility, although elements of both crop up occasionally. It's more accurate to say that Japan herself is simply becoming international-minded, more eager to sample and trade with other countries and the U.S. influence correspondingly diminishes.

The United States is still Japan's most important trading partner and most likely will continue to be for years, despite the seemingly interminable arguments over Japan's large trade surpluses. But while the disputes focus on Japan's exports to the United States, something strange has been happening to trade moving the other way. Japan is buying less, proportionately, from the United States today than it used to, in comparison with imports from other countries.

Market Share Down

In a widely discussed article in the publication *Foreign Affairs* last fall, two economists from the Boston Consulting Group, James Abegglen and Thomas Hout, showed how the U.S. share of the Japanese market has declined since the late 1960s.

The U.S. share of the capital-goods market declined from 61 to 51 percent, and the share of consumer nondurables declined from 32 to 13 percent. In 1963-70, U.S. coal producers sold nearly 60 percent of the coal imported into Japan. By 1976-77 their sales came to only 32 percent.

Europe and Southeast Asia and even Latin America are looming as major competitors with the United States. And now China will move forcefully into the picture. Already, the U.S. share of the total two-way trade with Japan is falling. In 1970, U.S. businessmen had 30 percent of that trade; by 1976 it had fallen to only 21 percent.

Preserving the close Japan-U.S. political relationship is still the No. 1 pledge of most aspiring Japanese

politicians, and being able to "manage" that relationship is still a major test of any premier. But Japan is less subservient to U.S. interests than it once was politically, less inclined to grant automatic assurances of its faithfulness.

In a number of little ways, too, the decline of the U.S. dollar has contributed to the de-Americanization of Japan. It is not a major factor — no big U.S. companies are packing up and going home, even

U.S. Role in W. Germany Visible, but Diminishing

(Continued from Page 1)

work their way up again after the war and now look at us not as big brothers, but as weak cousins. It's balanced, of course, by their continued military dependency of us, but I think it definitely has made inroads on German feeling of dependence on us."

An American banker in Düsseldorf sees it slightly differently. "The Germans are aware of how good they are doing, so, by default, they have reason to be proud. It's sort of a self-confirmation in commercial circles that what they are doing is right," the banker says.

"It is more among the man in the street," he adds, "that you really find the *Schadenfreude*, a real lack of honest compassion towards the United States, even of the kind that Americans once felt for a devastated German enemy."

Mixed into this, the banker says, is another element that cannot be left out in trying to assess where the United States really stands in Germany today:

"Regardless of the economic aspect, American influence on the German mentality has diminished, because there is no figure in the United States anymore whom Ger-

man really look to. President Carter is viewed here as weak, even compared to Johnson or Nixon, and as not able to keep pace in terms of political leadership with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt."

An experienced U.S. diplomat in Bonn says the United States "has become somewhat irrelevant here, but in an ambivalent way. We are just as relevant as ever in the security sense" — a reference to the continued presence here of the 200,000-man U.S. 7th Army — "but for 25 years we were also preeminent here in an economic sense. Vietnam, Watergate and the economic weakening of the United States changed that and has produced today's ambivalence."

"The European Monetary System (the currency group) fathered mostly by [Mr. Schmidt] is the symbol of that. It reflects the perception that American economic leadership and the American currency, the symbol of national prestige, are both lacking," he said.

"It also doesn't help to have an American ambassador running around Germany exuding so much optimism that the American economic problem is all under control now," a business executive in West Berlin says. "You can't sell that to educated Germans anymore."

The diplomatic front is changing, too. A leading figure within West Germany's Free Democratic Party, part of the ruling coalition here, remarked privately that at a recent breakfast gathering of party strategists, the discussion strayed onto a surprising point. Many party figures said they and their colleagues around the country seemed to have much less contact with U.S. officials in Germany these days.

The problem, the party figure said, was compounded by less expertise on German affairs within the Carter administration than in previous administrations, a widespread complaint throughout West German diplomatic circles.

Aside from the U.S. Army, the most visible reminders of the U.S. involvement in West Germany for the past 34 years have been American business and culture.

A walk through any major West German city will be punctuated by constant reminders of American products and entertainment, a trend that if anything has been heightened in the past few years by the presence of U.S. fast-food chains and ice-cream parlors.

Even big, gas-guzzling American cars — which used to be associated here only with pimp and underworld figures, "an American in Cologne says — are selling in greater numbers because of the dollar's decline.

"What is happening," a Frankfurt banker says, "is that Germans are becoming even more aware of American products and less aware of American leadership."

Large U.S. firms like IBM, Xerox, Texas Instruments, Ford, GM, the Opel Division of General Motors, the big banks and others are doing very well. But many others are beginning to experience some trouble.

Most importantly, Americans are going home. Four years ago, says Paul Baudier, head of the American Chamber of Commerce in Frankfurt, there were more than 500 top-level U.S. executives in West Germany, running U.S.-owned firms or subsidiaries. Today, he estimates, about 200 key executives remain.

A major factor in this withdrawal is the sharp drop in the dollar value. This has made it very expensive for U.S. firms to keep U.S. executives in Germany. One result is that huge U.S. firms operating in West Germany today, such as Dow Chemical, DuPont, Ford, and Mobil, have either no Americans on their top executive boards in Germany, or just one at the top, industry sources say.

A few years ago, Mr. Baudier says, there were about 1,300 U.S.-owned firms or holdings in West Germany. Today there are about 1,200. Seven percent of the companies in West Berlin are U.S.-owned, Mr. Lochner says, yet members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in the city include 10 Americans and 140 Germans.

Balancing some of the subtle strains in German-American experiences is an equally hard-to-define link that is generally viewed as positive. Thousands of West Germans who are assuming leadership roles in industry, politics, education and the military have been directly exposed to American society, either through their education, work or travel.

George Bailey, an American author and long-time resident of West Germany, believes the U.S.-German relationship "is more natural now. My feeling is that Germany is still an occupied country, as of course it is in the East, too."

"But the West Germans can act more unilaterally now. There is a pretty good partnership with the United States. The relationship has always had its ups and downs. But they are used to it now, and the deeper the relationship is, the less it strikes you superficially. We are their salvation, and they know that. There is no prospect for a real change."



Four white prisoners described as Rhodesian guerrillas relax in Maputo, Mozambique, after their release by Rhodesian nationalist guerrilla authorities. From left: Johannes Martins, a South African national; Thomas Wigglesworth, a British national; John Kennerley, an off-duty Rhodesian soldier; and James Black, another British national. They were the first white prisoners to be released by the nationalist guerrillas and were turned over to officials of Amnesty International.

Not an 'Exchange Deal'

Rhodesian Guerrillas Release 4 Whites

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Feb. 4 (WP) — Rhodesian black nationalist guerrillas have freed four white prisoners captured last year inside Rhodesia and handed them over to the London-based human-rights organization, Amnesty International.

Calling the action "more humanitarian than political," the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) presented the four — two farmers, a forester and an off-duty soldier — to a press conference here Friday at the end of a special meeting of the nonaligned movement on the situation in southern Africa.

ZANU Secretary-General Edgar Tekere said the release of the four was not part of any "exchange deal" and that his group had not asked the Rhodesian government for any of its guerrilla prisoners in return. "We don't have to make political capital out of the welfare of people," he said.

However, Amnesty International's deputy secretary-general, Dick Oosting, said, "We hope it will get some response from the other side and not just as a humanitarian gesture. Let's hope the other side will respond likewise."

While a number of white farmers and other civilians have disappeared in the past two years of the worsening war in Rhodesia, this was the first confirmation that at least four of them were alive and well and had been in the hands of the nationalist guerrillas all along.

Mr. Oosting said he understood the four released here Friday were the only white prisoners held by ZANU, which also claims to have captured many black Rhodesian police and army soldiers. ZANU is the Mozambique-based wing of the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance fighting to overthrow the present biracial, white-led government in Rhodesia.

The four men were identified as Johannes Hendrick Martins, 55, a South African captured on his farm in the headlands of Rhodesia on May 18; John Kennerley, 18, a Rhodesian Army recruit from the Beitbridge area taken prisoner on May 2; Thomas Wigglesworth, 66, a British national taken from his farm near the border town of Umali on Aug. 1; and James Black, 45, a British citizen and Rhodesian government forestry official captured near Melsetter on Aug. 18.

None was wearing a uniform or carrying arms at the time of his capture, and, according to one of them, this probably saved their lives, as they would have been killed had they resisted.

All four said they intended to return to Rhodesia. The description of their various experiences gave a totally different picture of ZANU guerrillas than the one given by the Rhodesian government, which has tried to depict them as little more than "Communist terrorists" and murderers of innocent white and black civilians, including many missionaries.

At the press conference, held under swaying palm trees alongside a hotel pool overlooking the Indian Ocean, the four men told in turn of their capture and long harrowing treks through the Rhodesian bush into Mozambique, involving in one

instance a narrow escape from four attacking Rhodesian planes.

All of them were extremely relaxed, smiling and in apparent excellent health. They said they had been informed only Thursday that they were to be released.

The release of the four whites came at the end of a conference of foreign ministers from the 25 nations belonging to the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned group. The final communiqué, as expected, condemned the "devious

maneuvers" of the Western powers in Rhodesia. It called the black leaders participating in the present Rhodesian government "traitors."

It also condemned the five Western powers involved in the negotiations over Namibia (South-West Africa) for their failure to prevent the holding of elections there under South African auspices in early December and denounced their "maneuvers" to present themselves as "a decisive factor" in the political struggle in the South

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\$153,000 Said in Swiss Account

Documents Hint Kickback On Grain Sales to Jamaica

By Charles R. Babcock and Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP) — The Swiss bank account of a mysterious Brussels firm received \$153,000 in unauthorized "commissions" on Continental Grain Corp. sales to Jamaica during a six-month period in 1977, according to documents made available to The Washington Post.

The documents, which were also supplied to the United States and Jamaican governments, triggered an investigation that led to the firing last week of Dexter Rose, head of State Trading Corp., the Jamaican's official importing agency.

The Jamaican investigation is focusing on allegations that Mr. Rose and an aide were involved in an elaborate scheme to collect kickbacks from Continental, and to launder the money through the Brussels firm of Agrocom International Ltd. and its Swiss bank account.

A Cabinet minister announced Friday in Jamaica that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Rose, who fled Kingston Jan. 29.

Before Mr. Rose "eluded surveillance," said embassy officials here, he admitted having a bank account outside the country — in violation of Jamaica's strict currency controls. The Jamaicans said that they are trying to determine whether the Continental commissions "ended up in what appear to be two Liberian shell corporations, Mr. Rose's Young & Wilcox Corp. (whose address is a garage in Brussels) and a firm called Structural Redevelopment Corp."

Left Before Fired
Mr. Rose, a former World Bank official, left Jamaica for Miami only hours before the Cabinet of Prime Minister Michael Manley met to fire him, the officials said.

Also dismissed was Sedley P. head of the Washington office of Jamaica Nutrition Holdings Ltd., the country's grain-buying agency; it was set up in 1974 as a state-owned monopoly to deal directly with grain companies and to avoid paying middlemen commissions.

Neither Mr. P. nor Mr. Rose could be reached for comment. Embassy officials said that they were "not aware of any commissions being paid on Jamaica's grain purchases. We see no need for commissions," one U.S. Department of Agriculture and grain-trade experts agreed with the Jamaicans that there was no need for the commissions to be added to the price it paid for its grain.

Richard Carter, the Continental Commission payments on For Peace shipments are illegal, a Continental's Mr. Carter emphatically denied that any commissions were paid on these so-called PL-4 shipments. Agriculture Department investigators said they have found no sign of illegal commissions. Food for Peace sales to Jamaica the transactions covered by documents.

Meanwhile, the firing of Mr. Rose and Mr. P. amid charges of skimming money from much needed food programs, has touched off a furor in Jamaica. Newspaper editorials and opposition party leaders have questioned why Mr. Rose was allowed to slip out of the country. They also demanded parliamentary investigation of the allegations.

they paraded around with arms and bombs and Mr. Khomenei will have to take the responsibility."

Mr. Bakhtiar said the door to talks with Ayatollah Khomenei "is always open" but again dismissed any suggestion he might resign. Ayatollah Khomenei has refused to talk to Mr. Bakhtiar unless the premier resigns.

Army Statement
Meanwhile, the supreme army command issued a terse statement denying claims by Ayatollah Khomenei that he had held top-level meetings with army generals to prepare for a new Islamic government and the ouster of Mr. Bakhtiar.

Diplomatic sources said the significance of the statement was that it publicly signaled that the ayatollah had not been successful in his efforts to persuade the military and that it stood firmly behind the premier.

But the sources said Ayatollah Khomenei and his aides had, in fact, held talks with various army leaders to try to win their support for his campaign.

Bakhtiar Warning
In an interview with Radio Iran, Mr. Bakhtiar repeated his willingness to meet Ayatollah Khomenei and to incorporate the Moslem leader's reform demands into his own legislative program.

Asked about Ayatollah Khomenei's threat to call for a "holy war" unless Mr. Bakhtiar resigned and handed over power, the premier said:

"I do not believe *Jihad* [a holy war] can be declared against other Moslems. You can never turn a Moslem against a Moslem. That is a threat of fratricide. But if they [Khomeini supporters] are armed, we will answer a bullet with a bullet."

"Of course they are free to say whatever they want, so long as the threat is not translated into action," Mr. Bakhtiar added. "I stand firmly for one Iran, one government. I will not tolerate anything more. Of course, two governments in one country is not a feasible idea."

'Charming'
In newspaper interviews published today, Mr. Bakhtiar said of Ayatollah Khomenei's proposed Revolutionary Council: "If he [Khomeini] passes from words to action, there will be trouble."

"If he wants to create a provisional government in the holy city of Qom, I will permit it. It will be a threat of fratricide. But if they [Khomeini supporters] are armed, we will answer a bullet with a bullet."

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Conceding street demonstrations and Ayatollah Khomenei's threat to call for a holy war, Mr. Bakhtiar said, "If they want to continue demonstrating, let them continue. They can demonstrate every day if they wish."

"But I will order the arrest, and execution by firing squad if necessary, of those who call for civil war and the taking up of arms," the premier said. "We will open fire if

Grain vice president who handled the sales to Jamaica, acknowledged that commissions were paid Agrocom's Swiss accounts. But, said, "as far as we were concerned, this was a perfectly above-board transaction."

\$12-Million Sale

The documents show that Continental paid Agrocom commissions of \$153,000 on nearly \$12 million in corn and wheat sales to Jamaica in the first six months of 1977. Mr. Carter refused to say what Agrocom had done to earn its commissions.

Jamaican investigators said they have no evidence that Continental knew the commissions were unauthorized. Mr. Carter said, "It is policy not to pay commissions government officials."

Jamaica paid cash for the grain purchased from Continental in the first half of 1977, the period covered by the documents. Since the country has purchased increasingly larger amounts of grain long-term, low-interest Food for Peace loans financed by U.S. taxpayers. The shift toward U.S. subsidized purchases followed change in policy toward a Manley's socialist government when the Carter administration came to power.

Previous U.S. policy toward Jamaica had been colored by concerns about Mr. Manley's close ties to Cuban President Fidel Castro and Mr. Manley's avowed support for such Castro adventures as sending troops to Angola. In early 1977, however, Rosalynn Carter as then-U.N. Ambassador Andri Young visited Jamaica, making promises of increased U.S. aid.

Emphatic Denial

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China has long given economic aid to Pakistan — not only in highway, but such installations as heavy-machine factory near here and a range of cultural and scientific assistance programs. There are also other signs of closeness: Pakistani are proud of the mediation role they played in the improvement of relations between the United States and China, and was from here that Henry Kissinger secretly flew to China in 1971 to arrange President Richard Nixon's first visit there.

But as long as there was no link, trade between the two was light — Pakistan's imports from China were three percent of its total in 1977 and exports were only one percent. There is expected to increase substantially with completion of the Karakoram Highway, though realization of the route potential awaits work at the Chinese end. The surfaced portion runs only to the border, taking Pakistani cotton north and bringing back Chinese silks, textiles and consumer goods.

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To Avoid Wholesale Rewriting

Constitutional Convention Could Be Limited, Bell Says

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — The U.S. attorney general, Griffin Bell, said yesterday that he "absolutely" believes that Congress can set limits on the kind of amending that could be done by a constitutional convention.

Mr. Bell said that the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel was preparing a legal opinion on the question, which has been made a pressing issue by the surge of state legislatures adopting resolutions calling for such a convention.

Utah late last week became the 26th state to petition for a convention. Petitions from 34 states would be needed to summon a convention.

The movement toward a convention gained momentum Jan. 8, when Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California endorsed that method to amend the Constitution to require a balanced federal budget.

Some opponents of a constitutional convention argue that no limits could be set on the authority of such a body, leading to the possibility of a wholesale rewriting of the nation's basic legal document.

But Mr. Bell, who served nearly 15 years on the federal judiciary before becoming the senior U.S. law enforcement officer, made it clear that he does not share such fears.

"I absolutely do think limits can be set," he said. "I think Congress has a duty to do so."

Terrence Adamson, a special assistant to Mr. Bell, said that a draft of the opinion Mr. Bell requested had suggested that there was legal authority for the proposition that limits could be set. But he said the opinion, drafted by John Harmon, assistant attorney general in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel, was "ambiguous" on the question.

Mr. Bell "wrote questions all over it (the draft)" and sent it back to Mr. Harmon for more work, Mr. Adamson said.

Meanwhile, the Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said yesterday that "it's possible" that Congress would enact a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget if the required 34 state legislatures petition for a convention.

Article V of the Constitution provides two methods for initiating constitutional amendments. The one used exclusively since the Constitution was adopted by the Philadelphia Convention on Sept. 17, 1787, has been by congressional initiative, which requires approval of any amendment by a two-thirds majority in each House.

Whichever method is used — congressional initiative or constitu-

tional convention — the proposed amendment or amendments must be ratified by legislatures or conventions in three-fourths of the states to take effect.

Sen. Byrd, asked whether he thought there was the needed two-thirds majority in the Senate to adopt a balanced budget amendment, said: "I hope not. I'm for a balanced budget when possible. But a constitutional amendment that would straitjacket Congress is another matter."

He repeated his opposition to a constitutional convention.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee, headed by Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., is expected to begin hearings soon to re-examine bills that the Senate passed unanimously in 1971 and 1973 that would have imposed guidelines on what a convention could and could not do.

Both bills, drafted by former Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., died in the House, where opposition to setting limits appears to represent the majority view on the House Judiciary Committee.

Opposition in the House appears to be based on the theory that setting limits would encourage state legislatures to call for a convention by removing the deterrent of fear over what such a body might do to the Constitution.

There is a fear that a convention might act in such specific areas as abortions, school busing and prayers in public schools.

Mr. Bell's belief that Congress could limit the authority of a constitutional convention is not shared by all constitutional experts.

Charles Black Jr., professor of jurisprudence at Yale Law School, contends that Congress lacks authority to control a constitutional convention, and he said that the Ervin-drafted legislation to impose guidelines was "unconstitutional and unwise."

Los Angeles Times

27 Leftists in Italy Arrested for Arms

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP) — Agents of Italy's secret police and paramilitary Carabinieri raided a radio station run by leftist extremists today and arrested 27 persons on charges of illegal possession of weapons, police announced.

Police sources said that the agents had confiscated a number of pistols at Radio Proletaria, a mouthpiece for the ultra-leftist People's Committee of Tiburino. They said that other charges might be added.



SEASONAL STRUCTURE — Snow-made reproduction of the Pitock House of Portland, Ore., is part of the Snow Festival in Sapporo, Japan — Portland's sister city.

Washington Jury Is Deadlocked

Mistrial Ruled in Rep. Flood Bribe Case

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP) — The government's case against Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., ended in a mistrial yesterday when jurors failed to reach a verdict after 12 hours of deliberation.

Government lawyers would not say whether they will recommend a new trial for the 75-year-old congressman who was charged with bribery, conspiracy and perjury.

Most observers believe Rep. Flood's frail health and his fading power in Congress may be decisive factors against a second trial.

"I regret that the jury was unable to reach a unanimous verdict of acquittal," Rep. Flood said after the mistrial was declared. "At this very moment, I maintain my innocence of any wrongdoing in the charges considered against me."

The congressman, known for his flamboyant cape and waxed mustache, was then led away by aides. He had remained aloof throughout most of the trial.

Sources said last night that Juror William Cash was the holdout who prevented the jury from finding Rep. Flood guilty on all but 2 of the 11 felony charges.

Juror Johnnie Lyles, 52, a data processor at George Washington University, said in a phone interview that Mr. Cash refused even to discuss the merits of the case. She quoted Mr. Cash as saying: "I

know he's guilty on some of the charges, but I'll never vote to send an old man to jail."

Mr. Cash could not be reached for comment. Juror Lyles said, "I sat next to him. It was my duty to keep punching him to keep him awake. . . . All those old men slept through it."

The jury consisted of eight elderly men and four women.

The 11 counts revolved around a series of six largely unrelated bribes worth about \$54,000 which Rep. Flood allegedly received from people seeking his help in securing government favors. Among the alleged bribe payors were a foundation director who wanted government grants, a housing developer who wanted federal financing, a trade school operator seeking accreditation and a New York rabbi seeking federal funds to retrain Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union.

Rep. Flood is chairman of a subcommittee that exercises substantial influence over the spending of a variety of government agencies.

The government had no witness who reliably could tie everything together, and had to rely on a string of witnesses who said they had placed money in Rep. Flood's hands.

The defense was able to raise numerous questions about the credibility of the prosecution testimony both by pointing out repeated dis-

crepancies in a confusing tangle of times and places and by focusing on the widespread grants of immunity under which many of the witnesses testified.

The trial lasted 15 days but it was clear after the first three hours of deliberation that the jury was deadlocked and somewhat confused.

The first report to the judge of a deadlock was unusually early — three hours into the deliberations Friday. Judge Oliver Gasch told jurors to go back and try harder.

About three hours later, the jury again reported a deadlock with "no evidence that we will ever be able to reach a verdict."

Judge Gasch reminded them they could reach a "partial verdict" — guilty or not guilty on one or more of the 11 counts. The jurors then sent another note saying they did not understand what Judge Gasch meant by a "partial verdict."

At 3:15 p.m. yesterday the jury foreman said he was "sorry to say that at this time it is impossible for this jury to reach a verdict."

A half hour later Judge Gasch ended it. "With the utmost reluctance," he said, "I am forced to declare a mistrial." Some jurors cried as they left the room, apparently drained by the experience. One woman turned to a prosecutor and said, "I'm sorry."

Skepticism Apparent at Party Conference

Republicans Vow Full Debate on SALT

By David S. Broder

EASTON, Md., Feb. 4 (WP) — The leadership of the Republican Party, accusing the Carter administration of ignoring "the aggressive-ness of the Soviet Union," said yesterday that it will make the coming Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) debate the occasion for questioning the "total military and foreign policy relationship" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who helped engineer passage of the resolution at a party conference here, said it is a signal to the administration and the Russians that "linkage is a fact of life."

"It is," Sen. Baker said, "at direct variance with the urging of the Carter administration that the treaty be considered on the basis of the language contained in it alone, while ignoring the Russians in Cuba or the Cubans in Africa."

The resolution was adopted with only three audible "no" votes by a meeting of 95 elected Republican officials, including 26 of the 41 Republican senators. While the weekend "Tide-water Conference" has no official status, it is a clear indication that the dominant Republican sentiment is skeptical of the SALT-2 agreement. That accord is reportedly near conclusion.

Major Carter Objective

President Carter has made approval of SALT his major foreign policy objective in the current Congress and has predicted that it will be signed in the near future.

Sen. Baker, who incurred the displeasure of many conservatives in his party by supporting Mr. Carter

on the Panama Canal treaties last year, said "the resolution does not commit any of us to vote for or against SALT."

But the minority leader, who last week announced formation of an exploratory committee for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, said his meeting last month with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev convinced him "the Soviet Union thinks it will get an advantage if we consider the treaty without linkage. . . . and I find that unacceptable."

Sen. Baker's position was supported by another unannounced presidential hopeful, Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., who said that yesterday's action "puts a little pressure on Carter" to bargain harder with the Russians on the terms of the treaty.

Among the 26 Republican senators here, the only votes against the resolution came from Sens. John Chafee, R-I., and Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan. The third dissenting vote was from Rep. Milliken Fenwick, N.J., who said it was madness to condition approval of

the treaty on Soviet behavior in other parts of the world.

Sens. Charles Percy, R-Ill., and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., indicated that they would probably support the SALT treaty. Sen. Percy, however, said the Carter administration would be "out of its mind" if it did not insist that the Russians stop "creating chaos in other parts of the world," such as Iran.

Most of those who joined the debate wanted to go much further than Sen. Baker in laying down strict conditions for approving a SALT agreement. Republican Sens. William Armstrong, Colo.; Thad Cochran, Miss.; Harrison Schmitt, N.M.; Alan Simpson, Wyo.; and Malcolm Wallop, Wyo., collaborated on language that would link SALT to the condition of U.S. defense forces, a U.S.-Soviet conventional arms agreement for Europe, Soviet observance of the Helsinki accords and guarantees of verification.

Sen. Baker incorporated the verification requirement in his resolution and then backed a move by Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, to kill the other specific linkage language in favor of Sen. Baker's general reference to "the total military and foreign policy relationship" of the superpowers.

The minority leader said that Republicans were taking a political risk in insisting that SALT be considered in the broader context of U.S.-Soviet relationships, because opinion polls show that the treaty is popular and that the Republicans could be accused of injecting partisanship into foreign policy.

"But," he said, "I have no reservation in saying this should be an item of political debate" as the 1980 election approaches.

Sen. Baker did not oppose the successful move by some of the hard-line senators to add a prefatory clause to the resolution saying that "the Carter administration is responsible for and presiding over the decay of American influence and the decline of American military power."

Norway, India Agree

On Oil Exploration

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (Reuters) — India and Norway have agreed to cooperate in offshore exploration to help India achieve self-sufficiency in oil, Norwegian Oil and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde said today after talks with Indian Petroleum and Chemicals Minister Hemvati Bahuguna.

Mr. Bahuguna said that the two countries had identified several areas for cooperation, but did not elaborate. Mr. Gjerde also held talks with Indian Commerce Minister Mohan Dhar.

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Naples Fears Epidemic of Mystery Disease

Airbus Industrie

The Iranian Solution

Ayatollah Khomeini's return from 14 years of exile was a remarkable triumph for him and his millions of followers. His leadership and their compelling and largely unarmed resistance had expelled the shah last month, and last week the combination forced the premier named by the shah, Shahpur Bakhtiar, to allow Khomeini to pursue his drive for an "Islamic republic" on home soil. His return at once sharpened an already acute struggle for power involving other religious leaders with their own notions of Iran's future, Mr. Bakhtiar and his supporters and rivals among the civilian politicians, and an army of uncertain cohesion and loyalty.

Upon setting foot in Tehran, Khomeini uttered some words subject to being understood as a dire physical threat — cutting off hands — to the 8,500 Americans remaining in Iran. His supporters suggested he was merely expressing his and the people's nationalistic passion against the foreign influences they blame for sustaining the shah. It is so that, through a year of protests, only two Americans have been killed. It would be a grave misfortune if Americans now became the targets of the mob. The United States would have to do what was necessary to protect them. The political effects would be

severe, not to mention the potential military risks.

There is the further immediate question of the Iranian military gear of American origin and of the American intelligence equipment used to monitor Soviet missile tests. The materiel in question is in Iran under agreements that any duly constituted government in Iran is bound to honor. Khomeini's entourage insists he is devotedly anti-Soviet and anti-Communist and would not let hostile powers or their agents take advantage of the Iranian revolution. What happens to the materiel will be an important test.

The U.S. administration, previously a veritable chatterbox on Iranian politics, has fallen uncharacteristically and wisely silent now that Khomeini is home. It appears to feel that long-distance political juggling is too uncertain and dangerous. Instead, officials are letting it be known that the United States is ready to resume friendly relations with any successor government. Such official dealings as the United States has with Iran these days can only be with the existing government of Mr. Bakhtiar. Recognition of it, however, is not endorsement.

The solution in Tehran will be an Iranian one. It is important that Iranians and others see it as Iranian. The United States has no choice but to make a virtue of necessity, to stay clear of the turbulence, and to make the best of whatever the result is.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Vietnam's Quagmire

The leaders of Vietnam are learning that counterinsurgency is a trickier military art than the insurgency at which they once excelled. Well-equipped with armor and close air support, an estimated 100,000 Vietnamese troops quickly overran Cambodia, brushed aside the smaller, poorly armed forces of the government of Premier Pol Pot and installed a Cambodian regime of Hanoi's choosing. Nearly a month later, however, Vietnam is still meeting stubborn and widespread resistance. Fighting against guerrillas soaks up manpower like sand soaks up water. Large in one sense, the Vietnamese expeditionary force is very small if it must long police and garrison so large a territory.

Hanoi's problem is no cause for rejoicing in the United States. In the last decade, the Cambodian people have suffered cruelly. Much of the worst suffering occurred after the Pol Pot government came to power in 1975, drove city dwellers into the countryside and turned the country into a vast and cruel work camp. Heng Samrin, the new premier chosen by Vietnam, now asserts that "millions" of Cambodians were killed by the Pol Pot forces. This estimate by a division commander in the army of the former government may not be the best confirmation of reports from refugees, but those reports were too consistent and persistent to need much confirmation.

The Cambodian people may have been so outraged by the barbarity of their former government that its scattered forces cannot sustain the resistance. We suspect, however, that there will be no neat and painless way out of Cambodia's agony and Vietnam's pre-

dicament. The strongly nationalistic Cambodians deeply dislike the Vietnamese. Unless the new Heng Samrin government can quickly mobilize sufficient manpower and leadership to contain the Cambodian insurgents and earn popular support, the Vietnamese will be forced to stay on, trapped in their own quagmire. This would be bad for Vietnam, but worse for the Cambodian people, around whose ears the bullets whistle.

There are other dangers in Vietnam's recent behavior. Hanoi has seriously strained relations with China by its unwise — and unjustifiable — persecution of the large Chinese minority in Vietnam, its provocative border incidents and its military alliance with the Soviet Union. That treaty compromises the political independence that Hanoi had long preserved. Peking has responded with a menacing buildup of border forces, and with menacing words, too, by Teng Hsiao-ping during his visit in the United States. A major attack is unlikely because China must weigh the threat posed by Soviet forces on its northern frontier. Peking may, however, be tempted to try a quick, punitive slap.

Vietnam needs development and modernization as much as China, and, like China, could profit greatly from an opening to the West. But the invasion of Cambodia has created yet another obstacle to normal relations with the United States. The former Cambodian regime was evil, but Vietnam's aggression will not be seen as justified unless it produces genuine liberation. Only Cambodians can govern Cambodia. The Vietnamese should get out — if they can.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rhodesian Gratitude

Although the referendum campaign in Rhodesia brought out a good deal of criticism of Prime Minister Ian Smith from voters who accused him of selling out the whites, an astonishingly big majority of them voted for the solution he was instrumental in creating. This is obvious mainly because the only visible alternative to Smith and the three moderate black leaders would be capitulation to the extreme demands of the foreign-based Patriotic Front. But there is also an element of gratitude. Under the stimulus of sanctions, Rhodesia has achieved a level of economic prosperity from which successor black governments will be able to profit for years to come.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

An Irritating Visit

It was not very wise of President Carter to agree to Teng's visit just when the United States was about to conclude the Salt II treaty on limiting strategic nuclear weapons and before Carter and Brezhnev had met for first time at their forthcoming summit in America. Some Soviet protests were inevitable, but

the timing of the Teng visit must have created the maximum irritation for Brezhnev. Nor were Deputy Premier Teng's public denunciations of the Soviet Union and his call for a virtual Sino-American alliance against the Russians helpful for world peace. For the West, especially Western Europe and the United States, the development of detente with Russia is of overriding importance. To extend this detente not only to include Chinese-Western relations, but also to reduce the risk of war between China and the Soviet Union must be a major Western aim.

— From the *Observer* (London).

Carter Zigzags

The usefulness of the extensive exchange of views between Carter and Teng will depend on long-term directions. Some well-informed — and pessimistic — Americans and Chinese observers believe that while Teng appears sure of his plans and has straightforward aims, Carter has not yet formulated a clear worldwide foreign policy and continues to zigzag between the — some say timid — counsel of Vance and the anti-Sovietism of Brzezinski.

— From *Ouest-France* (Rennes).

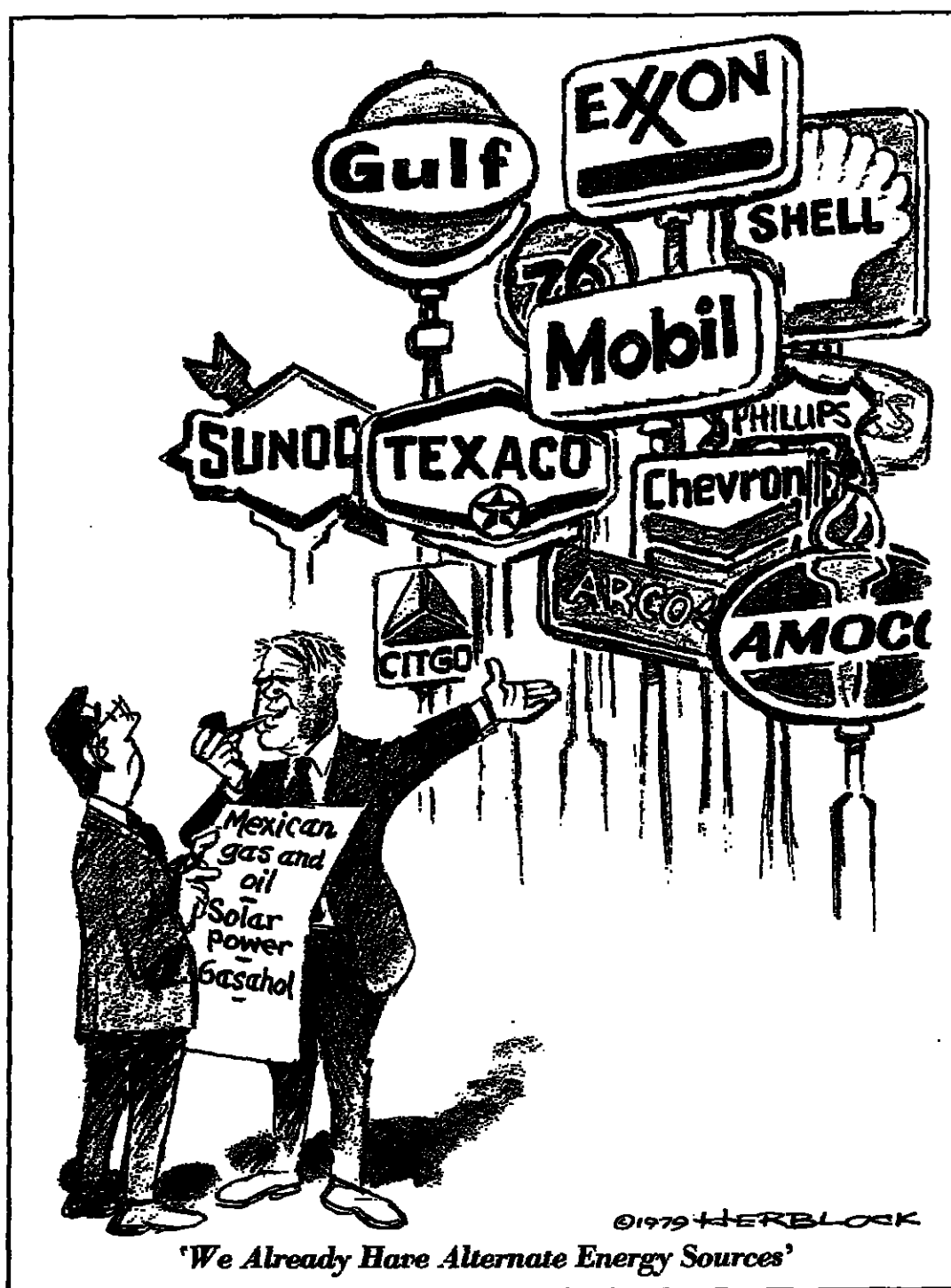
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 5, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — Today is reckoned the eve of the end. War is soon to start in the Far East. Tomorrow, maybe even tonight, Russia's answer to the Japanese will be handed to Admiral Alexieff to be given by him to Baron von Rosen for presentation to Baron Komura. From then on, the matter of war or peace lies in the hands of the Japanese Emperor, and that can have only one eventuality. It is reported that several thousand Russian troops, accompanied by numerous warships, will reach Korea tomorrow from Port Arthur, if not stopped by the Japanese fleet.

Fifty Years Ago
February 5, 1929

MADRID — In light of the rumbling of revolt, most recently evidenced at Valencia, the Spanish military directorate, headed by Premier Primo de Rivera, has been given practically unlimited scope in governing the country through executive decree by a ukase signed today by King Alfonso. Persons connected with the uprising, which first broke out in Ciudad Real and then spread south to Valencia, will be dealt with through a special court. Newspapers have been ordered to place at least a sixteenth of their space at the disposal of the government.



Mexico City: A Rueful Lament

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY — From Toronto to Mexico City, up and down the continent, one hears a rueful lament these days. It is that "me politics" have taken over; that personal interests and narrow commercial or social concerns are dividing the people and diverting them from the larger questions of the general good.

This conflict between general and personal interests has always been at the root of political action, of course, but it seems more of a threat now in the free world when the need for cooperation in complex societies is greater than ever before.

Some examples: In his New Year's message to the Canadian people, Prime Minister Trudeau was almost pleading with his fellow countrymen to disarm their violent tempers and to think and act, not as French Canadians or as English Canadians, but just as Canadians.

A few days later, Rene Levesque, the premier of Quebec, was doing in Washington proclaiming the virtues of separation for his province and getting a good hand from members of the National Press Club, who should know better.

At the same time, President Carter, having concluded that inflation was the main threat to the commonwealth, brought in what was called a "lean" and "austere" budget — of over half a trillion dollars — and has been under attack ever since from the black lobby and the

labor lobby for abandoning the poor. And also from the big-business lobby for paying too much attention to the poor.

Here also is Mayor Ed Koch of New York, trying in his State of the City message to find a "new language" to deal with race relations in New York City and beseeching the factional leaders to put an "end to the rhetoric, the posturing, and the harmful language of confrontation."

For his efforts, some of his noisy opponents wanted a "recall" petition to get rid of him.

Finally, here in Mexico City, you see in the alarming growth of population — from 19.5 million in 1945 to 63 million in January, 1977 — and of unemployment (25 percent) the ultimate example of a do-as-you-please society that exports the consequences of overpopulation and underemployment to the United States.

Moreover, factionalism seems to be a communicable disease, which becomes more treacherous as key factions can paralyze a whole complex industrial society.

Even in Britain, which is supposed to have invented team play and democratic responsibility, there is now turmoil as a result of strikes by truckers and civil servants, and if you want to see the tyranny of minorities, look at Italy, the Middle East, and particularly Iran.

Not getting the power they want,

the Italian Communists have brought down the Andreotti government. And Tehran is now crippled by a spasm of religious frenzy, led by an old religious prophet who will probably put back his country and even his religion by at least a generation.

Misuse of Power

It is clear that the crisis in Iran has created a common danger of Communist penetration for Jew and Arab alike, but factionalism in Israel and Egypt is keeping them from completing the Camp David accords that promised so much for so short a time.

What is it that has brought on this contempt for authority? It is partly the misuse of authority by executives in the past — imperial presidencies leading to imperial congresses and parliaments, greatly influenced by powerful business, labor and racial factions.

Beyond this, however, it is also a general feeling among the general public of being overwhelmed by the complexity of modern problems and a growing cynicism and mistrust of all politicians and most institutions.

In short, a tendency to work with factions for limited and often selfish ends. One hears the same refrain over the wide range of free countries — that everybody is out for himself, so why not do the same?

Britain's Socialist Ghosts

By George F. Will

LONDON — In the 1930s, when socialism was a fighting faith, W.H. Auden expressed an element of British socialist thought in a line of poetry: "New styles of architecture, a change of heart." The theory was that modern architecture would help produce Modern Man: Human nature reflects society, so human nature is malleable because society is malleable. And socialism would be the science of manipulation.

Auden later regretted that line, and today few British socialists would endorse it, or any other remotely philosophic idea. Socialism is an empty husk.

In Marxist terms, socialism exists when state-owned wealth is sufficient to supply all civilized needs. So in Marxist terms, today there is no socialism anywhere, least of all under Marxist regimes.

Socialism in power in this century has been haunted by socialist slogans developed in opposition in the 19th century. For example, the "right of the worker to the full product of his labor" would mean, in practice, insufficient, unallocated profits to be used for capital formation, job creation, research — in short, growth. No matter how socialists have defined their elusive millennium, their immediate task in office always seems to be to increase investment, a task made difficult by the social and economic climate that socialist policies produce.

Murder by Facts

Socialist economics, even more than other economics, is less a science than a moral philosophy which makes claims that are testable. For example, socialist "economists" have asserted that public ownership of productive enterprises would increase efficiency, diminish class differences and make work more pleasant. As has been said, there is nothing so tragic as the

murder of an ideal by a gang of facts. The socialist ideal has been massacred by British experience with nationalized industries.

Socialist experience demonstrates that fidelity to the socialist ideal of quality of condition requires what is politely put as "a stationary condition of society," or, plainly put, a no-growth policy. The structures of incentive and command necessary for economic dynamism require social and economic inequalities. No public in the West (where what the public thinks matters) and no government in the East (where what the government wants is what matters) wants a "stationary condition of society."

Leveling Process

To the extent that socialism becomes, as in Britain, an ideology of government "planning for growth," to that extent socialist practice is at war with socialist theory. That is a dismal outcome for a philosophy that once claimed to have achieved "the unity of theory and practice."

Ian Gilmour, a Conservative M.P., has fun making fun of the acceptance of inequalities by affluent people, who still consider themselves socialists: "Leveling," as

Carlyle put it, "is comfortable, as we often say: leveling, yet only down to oneself." Tennyson said Browning would die in a white tie. British social democrats will die in a black one.

In intellectual desperation, socialists have opted for growth, with the inequalities that policy requires, on the theory that abundance solves social tensions. But it is now clear that abundance sharpens some conflicts, such as competition for status.

The basic socialist assumption has been that the key to equality, and hence to equity, is in the distribution of property. Today that assumption looks quaint. The distribution of "status goods," such as access to superior educational institutions, is more to the point.

Socialism is always the belief that the state must allocate social values, and now that the prestige of the state is low, so is socialist morale. But it is mistaken to think that when an idea fails, the movement that the idea sustained dies.

Interest Group

What happens, more often than not, is this: By the time the idea that originally animated an institution or organization dies, the institution or organization has become an interest group, with lots of clients, and a will to live. So it improves new reasons for existing, just as fast as old reasons expire.

British socialism has given rise to government policies and labor practices that have the predictable, and often intended, consequences of crippling markets, and hence crippling capitalism. And British socialism has come to rest on the assertion that socialism is "necessary" because capitalism does not "work." British socialists have elevated a kind of Catch-22 to the status of a political philosophy.

Six-War Scenario And Arms Control

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger can rattle it off as if it were the alphabet. Henry Jackson jots it down for visitors.

It is a constant subject of discussion among students of international affairs. It will figure — far more than such technical items as throw weight and verification — in the debate now shaping up over ratification of the new arms-control treaty due to be signed with Russia.

The "it" in each one of these cases is a list of six recent wars which indirectly involve the Soviet Union. The list was put together as a means of analyzing Soviet behavior by the record as distinct from mere promises.

The first of the wars was the India-Pakistan war of 1971. It ended with the dismemberment of Pakistan and the establishment of Bangladesh.

The second war was the October war started by Syria and Egypt against Israel in 1973. It ended with a technical military win for the Israelis, but at a cost so heavy as to verge on political disaster.

Ethiopian Victory
The third war was the windup of the Vietnamese conflict in 1975. It ended with a complete victory of North Vietnam over South Vietnam.

The fourth war was the civil war in Angola that followed the withdrawal of Portuguese troops. It ended in 1976 with the victory of a faction aided by Cuban troops.

The fifth war was the war between Ethiopia and Somalia in the spring of 1977. It ended with a victory for the Ethiopians, once again strengthened by Cuban troops.

The sixth war was the war between Vietnam and Cambodia. It ended last month with a virtually complete win for the Vietnamese.

The most superficial generalization arising from this six-war scenario is that it presents an unbroken string of Soviet successes. In each conflict the main winners — India, Egypt and Syria, North Vietnam, the Neto faction in Angola, Ethiopia and Vietnam — owed a large measure of their success to arms delivered from the Soviet Union. The losers were either friends of the United States, or friends of Russia.

A second observation is that the burst of regional wars is not, as the Russians like to say, merely an accident. It coincides with a large growth in Soviet military capabilities — particularly in the field of naval and air transport, but also in nuclear weapons, and ground forces stationed in Europe and north Asia.

Letters

Tax Fair Play

An answer from a member of the government establishment to the complaint of T.M. (HTT, Jan. 27) about our being spared the IRS "odious tax measures." The new tax law as it applies to Americans living abroad may indeed be a bad one, but I think its fairness or unfairness may be more complicated than T.M. suggests.

Before he gets so irate about governmental employees receiving a tax-free housing allowance when abroad he might consider that in general salaries in the private sector are a good deal above those in government. The housing allowance helps to even this out, as do access to certain perquisites such as tax-free (not subsidized) gasoline, APO and post-exchange facilities in some posts. In the private sector there are perks, too, in the form of cost-of-living allowances, travel, and in some cases, housing. It may be that T.M. is one of the unlucky few who are paid less than a government employee in a comparable job and who receive no perks. If so, I'm sorry.

He complains that the new tax law applies State Department cost-of-living guidelines to people who have no access to the cost-easing privileges of government personnel. Perhaps the latter could equally complain that they are not allowed any weighting of their tax returns on cost of living as the new law allows him to do.

AUDINE STIER.
The Hague.

Moon and Suicide

I have reason to complain most energetically about the article published in the International Herald Tribune (Jan. 18) under the title: "Suicide Is Reportedly Taught to Moonies."

I make the following points: The outrageous allegations concerning a pretended "suicide cult" among the members of the Unification Church are entirely unfounded.

• The Unification Church and

It follows that the Russians developing a considerable talent translating growing militia strength into political pay-off. Moreover, the rhythm of their change is picking up, and there nothing self-arresting about the cent burst. On the contrary, opportunity beckons on Russia's southern frontier — in Iran and Pakistan and the Gulf.

Some Benefits

To be sure, the six-war scenario is far from a complete version of what has been happening. The United States played no small part in fueling some of the conflicts. Noble diplomacy enabled Washington to cream off some of the political benefits of the conflicts, notably the Middle East.

Soviet motives, furthermore, may well believe they are only reacting to provocation. They can point with alarm to America's meddling in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

They can point with even more alarm to the developing anti-Sovietente among the United States, China, Western Europe and Japan. Moreover, the uncertainty cloaking the outlook of the present generation of Russian leaders settles even more thickly about those apt take the helm in the future.

Guarantees

No less obscure is the question what the United States should be doing in response to the six-war scenario. Some argue that before proceeding to a new arms-control agreement that legitimizes Russia as a superpower, Washington should get self-enforcing guarantees from Moscow that it will act in the opportunistic fashion of country still seeking its place in the sun.

Others claim that signing a new arms limitation treaty and opening trade links with Russia will relieve Moscow of the paranoia that drive its assertiveness. Still others contend that the arms-control agreement ought to be concluded, signed and ratified on the merits — as good thing in itself irrespective of what Russia does outside the framework of strategic weapon development.

Whatever one's view, the debate is sure to wax over the coming months. For the six-war scenario cuts through diversions like summit at Gaudeloupe and the visit of Teng Hsiao-ping to the relation that continues to lie at the heart of world politics — the relation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

the Rev. Sun Myung Moon teach exclusively the love of God and the brotherhood of men, as well as the awe of one's own life and the self-sacrifice toward one's fellowman. Thus, the highest moral value form the basis of the church's principles.

• The deprogramming system now utilized against certain Unification Church members represent an inadmissible aggression against elementary human rights.

• The United States House subcommittee, presided by Rep. Don Ald Fraser [D-Minn.], was not able to prove any of the accusations formulated against the Unification Church and Rev. Moon after an intensive 18-month inquiry. In fact they both were cleared of all charges.

HENRI BLANCHARD.
President.
Association Pour l'Unification du Christianisme Mondial.
Paris.

Pakistan Rule
Mr. Eghal Ahmad (HTT, Jan. 23) would have saved himself much arduous research if, instead of a generous middle-page spread of puerilities, we were to get a few quotes from Gen. Zia ul-Haq's policy statements. Much more succinctly they say the same thing: Democracy must be restored in Pakistan and Pakistan must not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

As for what "Pakistan's Supreme Court shall soon rule" on Mr. Bhutto's appeal against his death sentence, a fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies should know that any comment on it would be contempt of court as long as the case is sub judice.

I am not quite sure what "special responsibility" the United States has in all this; but if it is content to be the peace-keeper of the world, as President Carter has recently said, instead of its policeman, a study of the kind that Mr. Ahmad has produced would hardly be needed.

S.M. HUSSEIN.
Berlin.

Sales In 100s High Low Last Net New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sale

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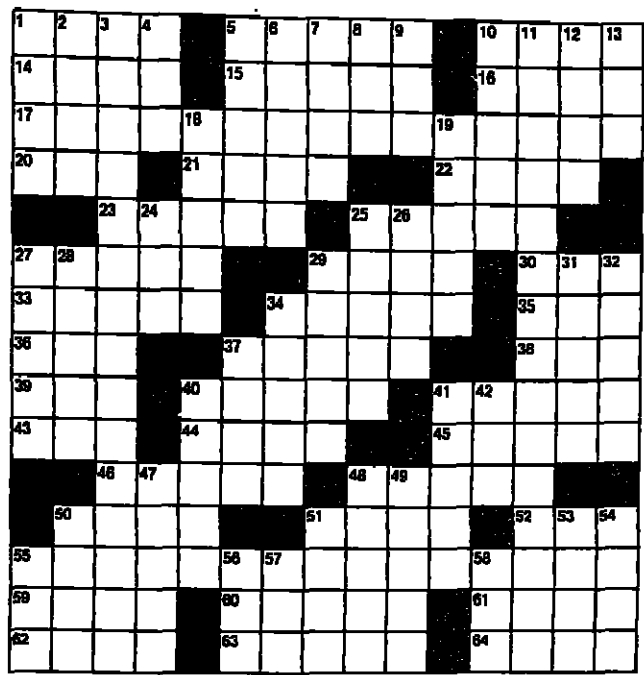
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Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
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Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		
Am. W. & A.		23 1/2	23 1/2		

x3	15	15	15
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[illegible]

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Weep loudly
 - 2 At (unrestrained)
 - 3 Full of expectation
 - 4 Jai
 - 5 Area dialect
 - 6 Narrow way
 - 7 Historic event of 1861 or 1862
 - 8 Cote creature
 - 9 Horrid person
 - 10 Emulates an adjutory
 - 11 Glossy black
 - 12 Thicker
 - 13 Fine china
 - 14 Rinse
 - 15 Where Sydney is: Abbr.
 - 16 Wait nearby
 - 17 Pastoral
 - 18 Unclose, to Shakespeare
 - 19 Kind of wife or house
 - 20 Pacific sea
 - 21 Brother
 - 22 Tall tree
 - 23 Special garb
 - 24 Motorists' mecca
 - 25 Sum up
 - 26 "Ars Amatoria"
- DOWN**
- 1 Infant
 - 2 "There ought to be"
 - 3 Bygone events
 - 4 Came by chance, with "on" or "upon"
 - 5 City on the Meuse
 - 6 Deck
 - 7 Prevalent
 - 8 Cruiser chap
 - 9 Aussie bird
 - 10 West (Milwaukee suburb)
 - 11 Colorado tourist magnet
 - 12 Obligation
 - 13 O.T. book
 - 14 Swain
 - 15 Garment part
 - 16 Hoosier fabulist
 - 17 Weight unit
 - 18 Race track
 - 19 Ray of light
 - 20 Salk's concern
 - 21 Sensational
 - 22 Whip marks
 - 23 Goodfellow (Puck)
 - 24 Paleolithic abode
 - 25 Atrocious abode
 - 26 Parsonage
 - 27 Predecessor of C.I.A.
 - 28 Make muddled
 - 29 Kind of page or piece
 - 30 The wide blue yonder
 - 31 Remarkable star in Cetus
 - 32 "— or night around"
 - 33 Demolish
 - 34 Statist's stream
 - 35 Rogues' gallery photo
 - 36 Kind of curve
 - 37 Exclamation of surprise
 - 38 Actor Milland

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could be sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices February 2

Equity Funds:

Equity Fund 10.10

Equity Fund 10.10

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PEANUTS



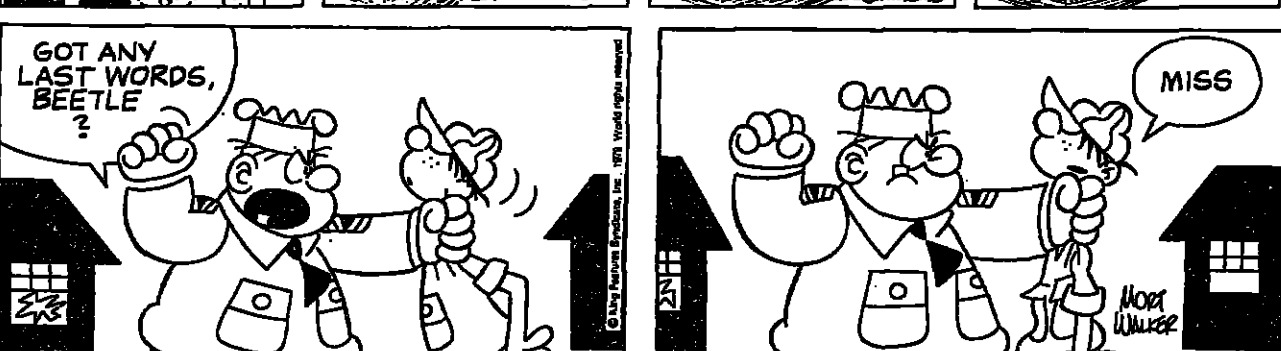
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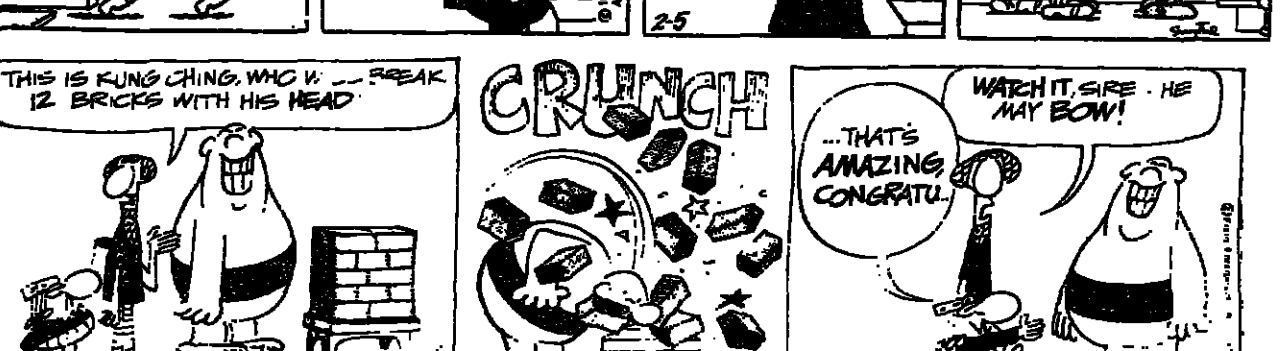
BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAAP



WIZARD OF ID



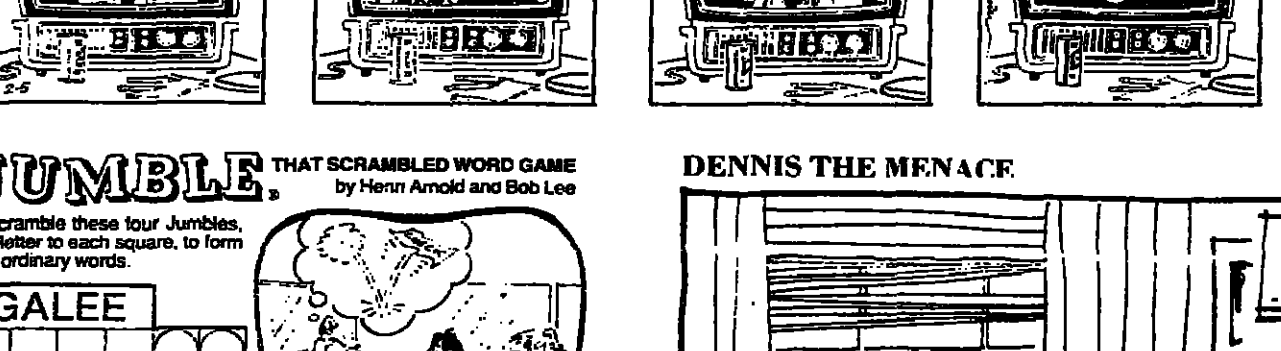
REX MORGAN



DONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

BEAUTIFUL GIRL

Stories by Alice Adams
Alfred A. Knopf, 242 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Susan Wood

ALDIS BASCOMBE, the "beautiful girl" of Alice Adams' title story, was once "a small and slender black-haired girl, with amazingly wide, thickly lashed dark-azure eyes and smooth, pale, almost translucent skin—a classic Southern beauty, except for the seely, curled, contemptuous mouth. And brilliant, too: straight A's at Chapel Hill. An infinitely promising, rarely lovely girl, everyone thought so." Now, 10 years later, the tobacco heiress and former beauty queen at North Carolina is bloated and bleary-eyed, "sitting in the kitchen of her San Francisco home, getting drunk." She is also waiting for a visitor, a man who had worshipped her from afar in those college days and yet at the same time had almost hated her because she had seemed so unattainable. When Aldis passes out on the kitchen table, her visitor begins to murmur in her ear about a place in Connecticut where he wants to take her to dry out; "I want you to be my beautiful girl again—" But his words penetrate her alcoholic stupor, and Aldis raises her head and stares at him. "I am a beautiful girl," she rasps out, furiously.

No other writer in recent memory has called to mind quite so clearly the work of F. Scott Fitzgerald, both in style and subject matter, as Alice Adams does in these 16 short stories. But to say that her work resembles Fitzgerald's—a resemblance that was apparent in her novels, "Careless Love," "Families and Survivors" and "Listening to Billie"—is not to suggest that Adams is some sort of second-rate imitator. Like all writers of any significance, she knows her past, her inheritance, and has learned how to use it in her own time and place; it is a matter of carrying on and extending a particular tradition. Writing in 1945, Lionel Trilling called Fitzgerald "perhaps the last notable writer to affirm the Romantic fantasy, descended from the Renaissance, of personal ambition and heroism, of life committed to, or thrown away for, some ideal of self." Trilling's obituary for that generation, perhaps premature, Romantic idealism has been sighted in several forms in the last 30 years, even on the road with Jack Kerouac, and it is most certainly alive and well in the fiction of Alice Adams.

Turning Inward

But these are, after all, not the '20s, but the '70s, when our response to history has been not the hedonistic grand gestures of an earlier generation, but a quieter, more muted, turning inward. Although the times may not call for characters on the scale of a Jay Gatsby, the search for love, for the self in others, goes on, and the characters in "Beautiful Girl" have not given up the search.

They are, for the most part, extraordinary ordinary people, men and women with a certain heightened sensitivity to life, an awareness, a level of emotional response that is well above average. The young man in "A Jealous Husband" comes to see that he is more in love with his wife's secret love affair than with her. In "For Good" a 12-year-old girl reveals remarkable understanding of the adult relationships going on around her. "A Pale and Perfectly Obedient Moon" chronicles a couple's complex response to the wife's impending death. In "Roses, Rhododendrons," winner of the O. Henry Prize as the Best Short Story of 1976, a woman recalls how she came to love a friend's family and learns something of what that relationship had meant to all of them.

And what Alice Adams' characters don't understand about their lives, their creator does. Like Fitzgerald, she has a fine satiric eye softened by a tenderness toward human desire and frailty. The first three stories in the book introduce us to the Todds, carrying us through a period of 35 years in their lives. "Verte I Say Unto You," surely one of the finest of these fine stories, shows both the inadequacy of the Todds' response to the death of her lover and Jessica Todd's dim awareness of her feeling of kinship with the sorrowing Verte. All three of the Todd stories, in fact, satirize the family—Tom's pomposity and assumption of male superiority, Jessica's vague romantic longings, their styles of decorating and entertaining, the ways of trying on new lovers and spouses and psychiatrists like many new clothes—while at the same time gently reminding us how we are all caught in the human predicament of loss. Part of their power to move us lies in Adams' ability to sustain a delicate tension between ideas of free will and circumstance, of how we choose and are chosen.

Cumulative Effect

A great deal of a writer's success is related to the strength of his "voice," a difficult factor to define, impossible to identify by quotation because its essence is continuous and cumulative. In Alice Adams' case the voice of her prose gives a certain richness and fullness of style that has to do with the warmth she feels toward the people she writes about.

It is refreshing and hopeful to find a writer in this day and time who, although recognizing love's possibilities for destruction, can still write about the ways in which love, both sensual and platonic, leads to salvation. Months after a summer love affair, a young woman realizes ("Home Is Where") how much it taught her about the possibilities of happiness; the speaker in "Attrition" comes to accept change and loss as part of a process in which "almost anything seems possible." Sometimes, of course, a Fitzgerald wrote late in his life, neither love nor friends can save us; they certainly don't save Aldis Bascombe or Jessica Todd or Richard in "The Swastika on Our Door" any more than they save Jay Gatsby. But in the Fitzgerald who created Gatsby knew, it is the searching that we are most human, most ourselves. And that too, is a kind of salvation.

Susan Wood is an assistant editor of The Washington Post Magazine.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Those who live by the sword of ten slice their opponents into small potatoes. Nowadays, however, most players seem to live by the nail file, aiming to win by delicate, abrasive action rather than the broad and mighty stroke.

The prevailing conservative belief is that the sword stroke is chancy, leaving one off balance and vulnerable to counterattack if it misses the mark, whereas, if the nail file is not getting anywhere in one sector of the board, it can more easily be packed up and moved to another without danger of recoil.

Not all of the younger generation is swept up in the current wave of conservatism, of dedication to subtle positional maneuvering. One successful maverick is International Master Michael Rohde, whose use of the sword can be seen in his game with Peter Thompson in the Pan-American Intercollegiate Team Championship in Chicago.

In place of the tame and omnipresent 4 N-B3, B-N2; 5 B-K2, Rohde adopted 4 N-B3, B-N2; 5 B-K2, aggressive. 4 B-N5, QN-Q2; 5 P-B4, intending to generate a powerful attack with his broad pawn center.

In view of the threatened 6 P-K5, Thompson countered sharply with 5 P-K3; 6 B-R4, hoping to take the play into the wildly unclear course of the correspondence game. Richardson-Beach, 1970, which continued 7 P-B5, B-N2; 8 P-K5, P-K4; 9 N-K6, P-K5; 10 Q-R5 mate.

After 7... QN-B3; 8 P-K5, P-K4, the surest way to demonstrate White's advantage would have been 9 Q-P4; 8 N-K6, P-B5; 9 Q-B3, Against Rohde's recapture with

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-Q3	17 Q-K5	N-K3
2 P-Q4	N-E3	18 B-N3	N-B3
3 N-B3	N-E3	19 P-Q5	N-N4
4 B-N5	QN-Q2	20 P-K4	N-B6
5 P-B4	P-K3	21 R-E2	N-B4
6 B-R4	P-K4	22 K-R3	P-K5
7 N-K3	QN-B3	23 Q-R3	B-K2
8 P-K5	P-K4	24 P-Q4	P-K4
9 Q-B3	N-K6	25 P-Q4	P-K4
10 Q-R5	N-K6	26 P-Q4	P-K4
11 P-B5	N-K6	27 P-Q4	P-K4
12 B-N3	N-K6	28 P-Q4	P-K4
13 P-B5	N-K6	29 P-Q4	P-K4
14 P-B5	N-K6	30 P-Q4	P-K4
15 Q-B3	N-K6	31 P-Q4	P-K4
16 Q-B3	N-K6	32 P-Q4	P-K4

As Proell Falls

Nelson Captures Downhill Race

PFONTEN, West Germany, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Cindy Nelson took advantage of a fall by Annemarie Moser-Proell just before the finish to win her first World Cup downhill race in four seasons here today.

Nelson, of the United States, finished in 1 minute 18.62 seconds, 2.48 seconds ahead of second-place Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria.

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein finished 10th to win the combined race of downhill and slalom, which she won yesterday.

Moser-Proell lost control on a jump just before the finish, "I couldn't see the ground," said the Austrian, who was unhurt.

But Moser-Proell, who led the World Cup standings by 40 points going into the races at Pfronten, saw her lead shrink to just 15 points. She now has 196 to Wenzel's 181.

Nelson, 22, who finished third in the combined event, moved up to fifth place with 115 points.

"I had a feeling before the race that Annemarie won't win today," said Nelson, whose two other World Cup downhill victories were scored in 1974 and 1975. "I knew I could do it."

Moser-Proell, who had won all her downhill going into today's race, said she was trying to make for lost time when she crashed.

"I made mistakes on the first two runs and then took every risk to make up time," she said. "I thought

the race was already lost and I didn't know that I had the second best clocking at the halfway point."

Women's Downhill
1. Cindy Nelson, United States, 1:18.62
2. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:21.10
3. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:23.10
4. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:23.17
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:23.17
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:23.17
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:23.17
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:23.17
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:23.17
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:23.17

Combined Standings
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 315
2. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 276
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 276
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 276
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 276
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 276
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 276
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 276
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 276
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 276

Men's Downhill
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Slalom
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Slalom
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Giant Slalom
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Giant Slalom
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
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7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Super-G
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Super-G
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
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7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Bobsled
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Bobsled
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Luge
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
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9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Luge
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Skeleton
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Skeleton
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Biathlon
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
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8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Biathlon
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
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8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Cross-Country
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Cross-Country
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Nordic Combined
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Nordic Combined
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
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8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Figure Skating
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Figure Skating
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01

Women's Ice Hockey
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77.49
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 77.49

Men's Ice Hockey
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:16.01
2. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
3. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
4. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
5. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
6. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
7. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
8. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
9. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01
10. Heidi Krieger, Austria, 1:16.01



Cindy Nelson

Carew Is Traded To the Angels

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP) — The Minnesota Twins traded Rod Carew, their seven-time American League batting champion, to the California Angels yesterday for four players and cash.

The deal was completed shortly after George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, said they had withdrawn their offer for the 33-year-old first baseman.

In return for Carew, who would have become a free agent after the 1979 season if he had remained with the Twins and not signed a new contract, Minnesota received outfielder Ken Landreux, pitcher Paul Hartzell and Brad Havens, third baseman-catcher Dave Engle and an undetermined amount of cash. Havens and Engle played in the minors last season.

Lansford Not Available
Last month, after Carew agreed to a reported \$4-million contract with the Angels, Calvin Griffith, the Twins' owner, rejected California's offer for him, demanding that third baseman Carney Lansford be included in the deal.

But California refused to part with Lansford, a .294 hitter as a rookie last year, and Griffith, who is on vacation here, reluctantly accepted the offer, realizing the possibility of losing Carew without compensation after the coming season.

Landreux, 24, a right-handed hitter, batted .223 in 93 games in his first full season with the Angels last year. Hartzell, a 25-year-old right-hander, compiled a 6-10 record with a 3.44 earned run average in 54 games, mostly as a reliever, with the Angels in 1978.

Havens pitched for Quad Cities of the Midwest League last year and posted a 13-10 record with a 2.66 ERA and a league-leading 197 strikeouts in 200 innings. Engle played for Salinas of the California League and batted .305 in 53 games, with 6 home runs and 40 runs batted in.

Carew said he was relieved that the deal with California had been completed.

"I would have talked to the Yankees," Carew said. "Had they been willing to match the California contract, I probably would have gone there, even though I didn't like the idea of playing in New York as much as I did the thought of playing in California. I really didn't want to get involved in all of the fighting and controversy that goes on in the Yankee clubhouse."

"I love the Minnesota fans and like living here [in Minnesota]," he said. "But it was no longer any fun playing for Mr. Griffith. I'm convinced we will never have a winning team here. You have to pay the good ballplayers and he doesn't want to pay them. I feel that California has the players to win the pennant. I've always liked the Anaheim ballpark and have hit well there."

Referring to his five-year, \$4-million contract with the Angels, Carew said, "I had to fight for every buck I got from the Twins. The Angels agreed to terms in 15 minutes."

Aimed at Steinbrenner
Carew said last week that he resented being "pushed around" in the negotiations. "I am offended when I read all this stuff about the New York Yankees and what 'George wants, George gets,' Carew said. "I want everybody to know I can't be bought."

Steinbrenner reacted angrily yesterday to Carew's comments.

"We have great respect for Rod Carew, as a player, but if a man doesn't understand the privilege of playing for the New York Yankees, in the greatest baseball city in the world, and has stated that New

York would not be his first choice, and that he'd be more comfortable somewhere else, then I don't think we'd be fair to our fans in New York, or to our other ballplayers, who've won two world championships in a row, to pursue the Carew matter any further," Steinbrenner said in a statement.

"When a man is asking for \$4,000,000 over five years, and then says he feels like he's being tossed around 'like a grocery item,' it's a little humorous," Steinbrenner added.

While Steinbrenner was not happy with the developments in the Carew negotiations, the Angels were elated.

"We obtained the best hitter in baseball," said Buzzie Bavasi, the Angels' executive vice president. "I think this is one of the best deals that has been made in the American League in many years," said Gene Autry, the Angels' president and chairman of the board. "I know he's a great guy to have on a ballclub. I'm very happy about the deal."

Laffite Wins Second Grand Prix

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Jacques Laffite won the Brazilian Formula One Grand Prix race here today as his teammate Patrick Depailler took second to give the Ligier team an effortless one-two victory.

Laffite and Depailler started in first and second place and continued to sail through 40 laps of the 4.8-mile Interlagos track while other drivers fell out of contention with assorted mechanical problems.

Laffite, a Frenchman, finished the race in 1 hour 40 minutes and 9.64 seconds. Depailler was clocked in 1:40:14.92.

In the first Grand Prix of the season at Buenos Aires on Jan. 21, Laffite won and Depailler took fourth place after making a pit stop with mechanical problems.

Laffite now has 18 points in the world championship while Depailler has 9.

Penalty Avoided
Carlos Reutemann placed third, but the Emerson Fittipaldi team lodged a complaint that Reutemann's mechanics pushed his car before the pace lap.

Under rules enacted in the middle of the 1978 season, such conduct could have been punished by a one-minute penalty that would have dropped Reutemann to fourth place.

However, Jean Marie Balestre, president of the International Sporting Commission of the Inter-

national Automobile Federation, said the organization decided not to penalize Reutemann.

His teammate, Mario Andretti, the defending world champion, was forced to abandon the race after

the first lap with engine problems on his Lotus 79. Didier Pironi, driving a Tyrrell, took fourth place. Gilles Villeneuve took fifth in his Ferrari and his teammate, Jody Scheckter, took sixth.

Walker Victorious
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Walker won his customary first lap to overtake Steve Scott on the final lap of the mile run and won the event Friday night at the Los Angeles Times Indoor Games.

Walker, the world record holder in the mile at 3:49.4 and the second holder in the 2,000-meter at 4:51.4, was clocked in 4:01.4, well off his record.

In the two-mile event, little-known Larry Lawson of the Santa Monica, Calif., Track Club stunned an obviously out-of-shape Henry Rono of Kenya and Washington State University in a dramatic race that almost ended in a dead heat. Both runners were clocked at 8:42.6.

U.S. Student Sweeps 4 Titles In Speed Skating
THE HAGUE, Feb. 4 (AP) — Beth Heiden, a 19-year-old student from the United States, overcame a fall near the finish of the final event here today and joined her brother Eric as a world speed skating champion.

"This is just terrific," she said. "Before the championship, I wasn't sure that I would win even one distance."

But she was the fastest at all four distances — the 500 and 1,000 meters yesterday and the 1,500 and 3,000 meters today — and scored a total of 179,030 points. Natalia Petrusova of the Soviet Union finished second with 181,722 points, and Sylvia Burka of Canada was third with 181,995 points.

It was in the 3,000 meters that Heiden's championship dreams almost crumbled. She had virtually clinched the title by winning the first three races. However, to win the championship, according to the rules, she had to finish the 3,000.

She lost her balance 100 meters from the finish and crashed to the ice. She quickly got up and not only finished, but posted the fastest time — 4 minutes 41.24 seconds.

In joining her brother as world champion — he will defend his title next Saturday and Sunday in Oslo, Norway — Heiden became only the second American woman to win the title. Kit Klein won the first official championship in Stockholm in 1936.

Heiden, who won the 500 meters in 44.49 and the 1,500 in 1:26.14 yesterday, began her championship day by winning the 1,000 meters in 1:26.14.

Soviet Soccer Victory
SEATTLE, Feb. 4 (AP) — Nikolai Kolesov scored with seven minutes remaining to break up a scoreless second half and give the Russian national team a 3-1 victory over the U.S. national team in an exhibition soccer game here last night. The Russians defeated the Mexican national team, 1-0, last week in Los Angeles as they began an international tour.



Rod Carew

Scotland, England Draw Wales Outlasts Ireland in Rugby

By Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Wales, Feb. 4 (IHT) — Ireland scored more points here yesterday against Wales than it had ever done — in a series that goes back to 1882 — and yet lost, 24-21. The Welsh are worried leaders, after the second Saturday's play in the Five Nations rugby championship.

At Twickenham outside London, Scotland made a mockery of all predictions by holding England to a 7-7 draw despite lopsided domination by the English forwards.

This year once again, the championship outcome will hinge on the Welsh match with France, coming in Paris on Feb. 17.

The French were idle yesterday, after having been held to a 9-9 draw in Dublin two weeks before while Wales was beating Scotland. To judge by their respective showings against the Irish, France looks

like a narrow favorite at home against Wales. But 1979 has started as a year of surprises.

The streets of Cardiff were a dismal sight today, littered with trash that had accumulated during a garbage strike and that yesterday's crowds augmented and scattered. Welsh rugby stature is deflated, too. The performance of the Irish in Cardiff, where none of Wales' four opponents has won since the French did it in 1968, was extraordinary.

Both the Welsh tries were Irish gifts, while Ireland's two tries were constructed. Placekicking made the difference. Steve Fenwick kicking four penalties to Tony Ward's three. Both kickers succeeded with the conversions.

The Irish have added intelligence and discipline this year to their traditional guts and fire. The famous "Irish 20 minutes" are coming at the end, rather than at the start. Even so, it was Ward, probably the outstanding back in Europe, who opened the scoring with two penalties, so that Ireland led, 6-0, after 23 minutes.

By that time, 6-foot-6-inch Dubliner Mike Gibson — whom Welsh coach John Dawes was later to single out for rare praise — had begun to show the lineout supremacy that was to become flagrant in the second half. Wales had been told to start strong, but Ireland had the scores.

A Welsh loose forward felled Ward with a punch in the 20th minute, the first time Ward had been punched in his career.

In the 25th minute, flyhalf Gareth Davies punted high to test Irish fullback Dick Spring on his goaline, and Spring failed the test. The ball bounced for Wales instead of for Irish scrumhalf Colin Patterson. Five feet five inches, and lock Alan Martin, six feet five inches, bounded through to touch down for the try.

Fenwick's kick was perfect, and the score was even. More penalty kicks made it 9-6 for Wales, then 9-9, then 12-9 for Wales at halftime.

Close to the Line
Inexplicably, the Irish had believed they could win here. They still believed it now, and they began the half at full steam. Such was the pressure that Welsh lock Geoff Wheel had to leave the field with what the Welsh later called a slightly sprung collarbone. The Irish were 10 meters from the Welsh line. This was to be the turning point of the match.

With the key shover of the Welsh scrum gone and not replaced (by Stuart Lane), Ireland had a golden scrum — and could not exploit it. The scrum ball came back all right, but Patterson lost it and Welsh scrumhalf Terry Holmes kicked it upfield. Before the half, 15 minutes old, Wales led, 21-9, thanks to a try by flanker Paul Ringer, who had scored another ball lost by Patterson, and a conversion and penalty by Fenwick.

Twelve points behind against the European champions in Cardiff — nobody in the world can make up that deficit, Ireland did. The character that high school coaches preach about is alive and well in one team, at least.

Mud in the Middle
Lock Moss Keane seemed to be fighting all Wales alone, such was his strength in the loose as the fourth quarter began. But the full Irish pack was stretching Welsh defense, and when Ward, despite the expanding mud patch in the middle of the field, sent Wales scurrying backward with two delicately chipped kicks in succession, left wing Freddie McLennan got a try.

The Welsh riposte, stunted by some inept running in the center, produced Fenwick's fourth penalty, but Ireland came back to 24-21 with as neat a scurry — from a ruck that even McLennan tried to enter — as Patterson is ever likely to make. Ward converted and was attacking when the game ended.

It was captain J.P.R. Williams' 50th game for Wales, and another Welsh victory. Said Dawes: "They know they played badly."

Scotland Rallies For Draw
LONDON, Feb. 4 (Reuters) — Scotland drew with England 7-7 here yesterday, in the centenary match of Calcutta Cup play, despite a powerful display by England's forwards.

An early try by left wing Mike Slemen and a penalty goal by flyhalf Neil Bennett gave England a 7-4 lead at halftime, after a try set up for Scottish flyhalf John Rutherford by fullback Andy Irvine. Irvine added a second-half penalty.

Transactions
Baseball
LOS ANGELES DODGERS — Signed Van Lousie, outfielder, to a two-year contract.
Basketball
NATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
KANSAS CITY CHIEFS — Activated Lucius Allen, guard, and waived Marion Redmond, guard.
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